

Computer Networks & Software Inc.

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Security Considerations for the Future e-Enabled Aircraft

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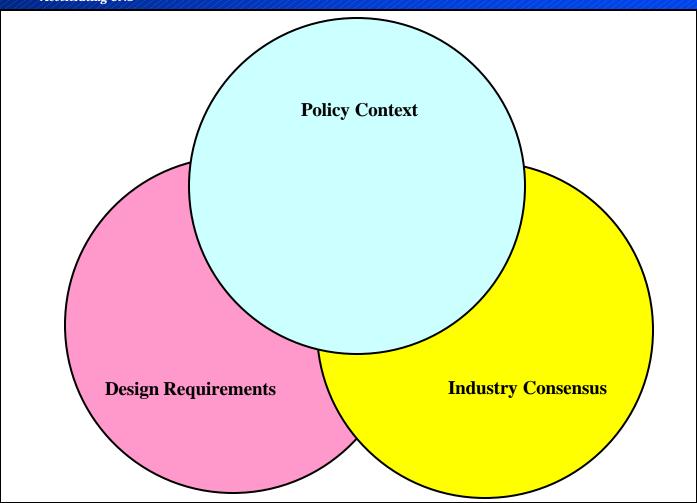
Agenda

- Overview/Issues
- Ongoing work of AEEC 664/628/763
- Next Steps



Information Security Discussion

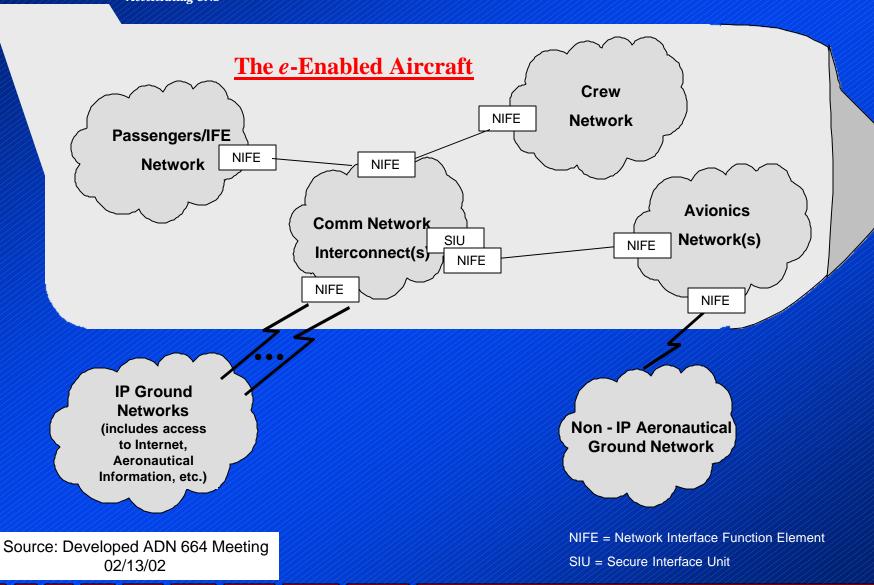
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The need is to develop the solution set



Reference Model - Domains





What is Security?

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Not just a data link issue - security is not an add-on.

- Technical
 - Functionality, Architecture, and Design
- Organizational
 - Definition, Separation, "Need to Know"
- Procedural
 - Identification, Authentication, Limitation, Observation

Security must be built into the integrated network design.



Before Designing - Industry Consensus

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- What is our obligation about security?
- What is our investment in security?
- How do we protect that investment?
- What is the right design?

Need an industry policy covering not just one for ATC, but one covering all domains.



Develop the Policy

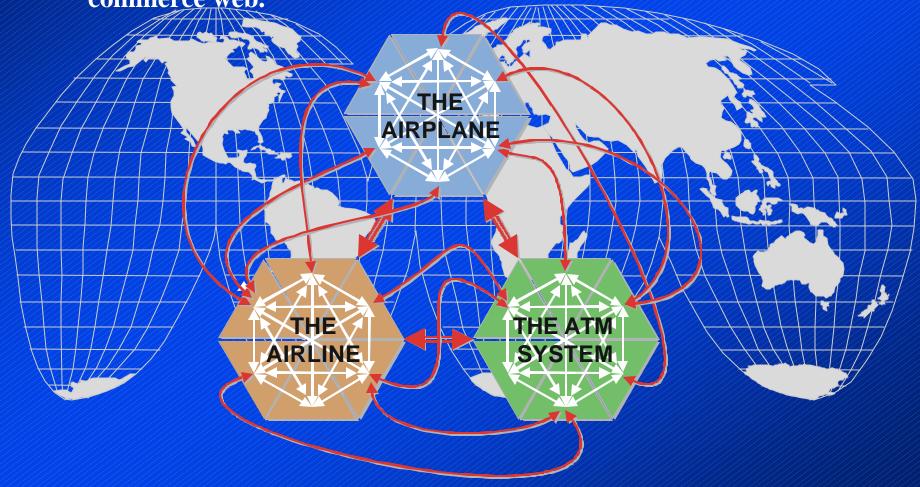
- Analyze the Required/Desired Capabilities
 - Cockpit, Cabin, Maintenance, Ground Crews
- Define Acceptable Operational Limits
 - Permissible Behavior in Failure or Attack Conditions
- Establish Integrated Security Policies
 - Policies Must Comprise All Operational Areas

Vision



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• Each constituent has multiple internal and external direct connections with the others and with the world — creating the air commerce web.





E-Enabled Aircraft - Motivation

- Business process integration
- Driven by passengers
- Use of mass market "open systems" products
- Lower development and operational costs
- Safety



Reference Domains - Top Level

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Onboard

- Communications Network Interconnect (AEEC 763)
- Crew (Crew Information System)(AEEC 763/628)
- Passenger/In-flight Entertain (IFE) (AEEC 628)
- Avionics (multiple) (AEEC 664)
- Offboard
 - IP-Based Internet/VPN
 - Non-IP Aeronautical
- Must look at the security from the context of all domains and cross domains both onboard and offboard.
- Must look at the dataflows between trusted areas.



Typical Methodology

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Consider all Domains

Reference Model

Vulnerability Assessment Security Requirements by Domain

Domain Specifications

•Include countermeasures

Threats Model

Consider Targets

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Threat Definitions

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Types of Threats

- Impact on life
- Impact upon property
- Impact on opportunity

Impact of Successful Threat Action

- Grave loss of life or injury
- Critical injury and serious damage to property
- Some damage to present or future resources
- Annoyance minimal loss of time, induces stress
- Little minor disruption
- Unknown
- None



Example Attack Methods

- Pre-production compromise (built-in back doors)
- Substitution of parts (Trojans in software)
- Code attacks (viruses)
- Network attacks (worms)
- Denial of Service attacks
- System specific attacks (OS vulnerability)
- Authentication bypass (theft of credentials, spoofing)
- Shutdown of support systems (power, AC, flight controls etc.)
- Disgruntled employee (malicious or paid)



Threat Impacts

		Success of Threat	Action results in:	
Domain/Interface	Human User	Application	Network Disruption	End System
	disruption or denial	Disruption or	or Failure	Disruption or
		Failure		failure
Onboard				
Comm Network Interconnect	Up to critical	Some	Critical	Critical
Crew (non-pilot)	Some	Some	Critical	Critical
Passenger/ In-Flight Entertainment (IFE)	Annovance	Annoyance	Revenue Related (Some)	Future Revenue (Some)
Avionics	Grave	Grave	Grave	Grave
Offboard				
IP-BasedAeronautical (non ATC)/VPNInternet	Critical Annoyance	Some Annoyance	Critical Annoyance	Critical Annoyance
Aeronautical Non IP-Based	Grave	Critical	Critical	Critical
Interfaces (cross-domain)				
IP GN to Comm Net Interconnect	Up to critical	Up to critical	Up to critical	Up to critical
Non-IP AG to Avionics	Up to grave	Up to grave	Up to grave	Up to grave
IP GN Internet to Passenger/IFE	Some	Some	Some	Some
CNI to Avionics	Grave	Grave	Grave	Grave
CNI to Crew	Critical	Some	Some	Some
CNI to Passengers/IFE	Some	Some	Some	Some
Passenger/IFE to Avionics	Annoyance	Annoyance	Annoyance	Annoyance
Crew to Avionics	Critical	Some	Some	Some



Network Security Services/Functions

- F1: Authentication
- F2: Access
- F3: Data Confidentiality
- F4: Data Integrity
- F5: Non-Repudiation
- F6: Intrusion Protection Methods
- F7: Counter Measures
- F8: Recovery of System/Operation
- F9: Logging



Network Security Sub-functions

- F1: Authentication
 - F1.1: Validity Checking
 - F1.2: Protection of Stored Validity Data
 - F1.3: Confidentiality of Data in Transit
 - F1.4: Additional Security Measures
- F2: Access
 - F2.1: Access Control
 - F2.2: Access List Administration
- F3: Data Confidentiality
 - F3.1: Encryption
 - F3.2: Key Distribution and Management
 - F3.3: Level of Security
 - F3.4: Layer of Encryption (Physical, Network, Higher)



Security Sub-functions (cont..)

- F4: Data Integrity
 - F4.1: Acceptable transmission error
 - F4.2: Anti-Spoofing/Message Digests
- F5: Non-Repudiation
 - F5.1: Confirmation
 - F5.2: Retention of Confirmation
- F6: Intrusion Protection Methods
 - F6.1: Bastion Host
 - F6.2: Filters
 - F6.3: Application Gateway (Proxy Server)
 - F6.4: Internal Domain Name Server (DNS)



Security Sub-functions (cont..)

- F7: Counter Measures
 - F7.1 Protection
 - » Denial of service, code (virus), network (worms), Trojan software
 - F7.2 Detection
 - F7.3 Response
- F8: Recovery of System/Operation
 - TBD
 - TBD
- F9: Logging
 - TBD



Assessment Matrix (Key Dataflows)

Security Function/ Sub-function	Aero IP GN To CNI	Internet To IP GN To CNI	CNI to Passengers /IFE	CNI to Crew.	CNI to Avionics	Aero Non IP GN To Avionics
F1						
Authentication	O.CCI 1	O CCI	X7.	X7	37 36 1	O.CCI 1
F1.1 Validity	Offboard	Offboar	Yes +	Yes	Yes, Might	Offboard
Checking F1.2 Protection	Yes	d User	Billing User	Yes	be static Yes	Yes
of Stored Data	ies	Defined	defined	ies	ies	res
F1.3	Yes	User	User	Yes	Yes (AG	Yes
Confidentiality	105	defined	defined	105	Appls)	103
of data in					TT "/	
transmit						
F1.4 Additional	Maybe	No	No	No	Maybe	Maybe
Security						
Measures						
F2 Access						
Control	37	37	X7	X7	37	X 7
F2.1 Control	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
F2.1 Access List Admin	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
F3 Data						
Confidentiality						
F3.1 Encryption	Yes	User	User	Yes	Yes	Yes
		Defined	defined			
F3.2 Key	Yes	User	User	Yes	Yes	Yes
Distribution and		defined	defined			
Management						
F3.3 Level of	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
Security						



Assessment Matrix (Key Dataflows)

Security Function/ subfunction	Aero IP GN to CNI	Internet to IP GN to CNI	CNI to Passengers /IFE)	CNI to Crew	CNI to Avionics	Aero Non IP GN to avionics
F3.4 Layer of encryption						
F3.4.1 Physical	No	No	No	No	No	No
F3.4.2 Network	Yes	User defined	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
F3.4.3 Higher Layers	No	User defined	User defined	No	No	Yes
F3.5 Encryption API.	TBD	No	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
F4 Data Integrity						
F4.1 Acceptable Transmit Error	Yes	User defined QoS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
F 4.2 Anti spoofing	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
F5 Non - repudiation						
F5.1 Confirmation	Yes	User defined	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
F5.2 Retention of confirmation	Yes	User Defined	No	Yes	Yes	Yes



Assessment Matrix (Key Dataflows)

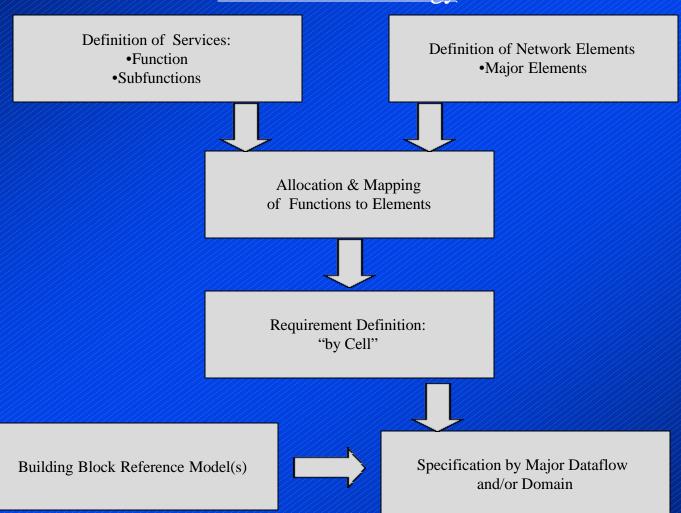
Security Function/ subfunction	Aero IP GN to CNI	Internet to IP GN to CNI	CNI to passrs/IFE	CNI to Crew	CNI to Avionics	Aero Non IP GN to Avionics
F6 Intrusion						
Protection						
Methods						
F6.1Bastion	No	No	No	No	No	No
Host						
F6.2 Filters	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
F6.3 Proxy	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Server						
F6.4. Internal	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
DNS						
F7 Counter						
measures F7.1 Protection						
F7.1 Protection F7.1.1 Denial of	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Service	168	NO	NO	168	168	168
F7.1.2 Code	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
(virus)	105	105	105	105	105	105
F7.1.3 Network	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
(worms)						
F7.1.5 Trojan	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sw						
F7.2 Detection	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
F7.3 Response	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
F8 Recovery	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
F9 Logging	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes



Internetworking Architecture Analysis

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Detailed Methodology



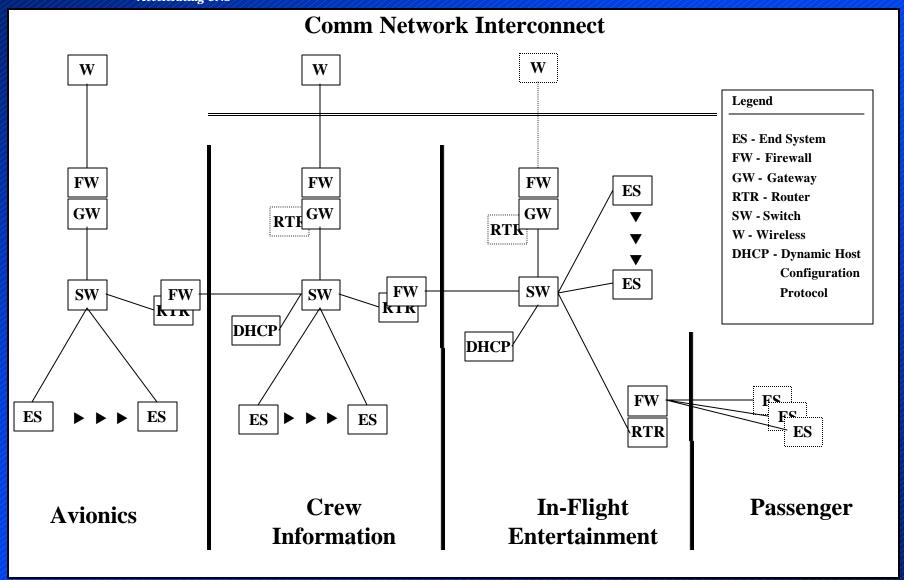


Building Block Reference Model

- View each domain as a set of Network Functional Elements (NFEs).
- Analyze the dataflows between domains.
- Specify the requirements for the services performed by each NFE in the dataflow between trusted areas.
- Understand the operational impacts and costs.



Building Block Reference Model





Network Security Functional Elements

	Authentication	Access	Data Confidentiality	Data Integrity	Non-Repudiation	Intrusion Protection Methods	Counter Measures	Recovery of System / Operation	Logging
End System (or DTE)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Autoconfigure / Loader	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certification Authority	•	-	•	•	•	-	-	-	•
DHCP	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	0
DNS	0	-	-	•	-	•	-	-	0
Network Management Station	•	•	•	•	•	-	-	-	•
Firewall	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	•
Gateway	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	0
Router	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	0
Access Point	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	-	-
Bridge (or Switch)	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	-	•
Backbone	0	0	•	•	•	•	-	-	-
Cable Plant	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	-	-
Repeater (or Hub)	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	-	-

Legend	Meaning
	Not Applicable
0	Optional
0	Present, but not required for a special task
•	Present, required for a special task
	<u> </u>



Security Sub-functions – Authentication

F1: Authentication	F1.1: Validity Checking	F1.2: Protection of Stored Validation Data	F1.3: Confidentiality of Data in Transit	F1.4: Additional Security Measures
End System (or DTE)	•	•	•	0
Certification Authority	•	•	•	0
Network Management Station	•	•	•	0
Firewall	-	-	•	_

Legend	Meaning
_	Not Applicable
0	Optional
•	Present, but not required for a special task
•	Present, required for a special task



Security Sub-functions – e.g., Authentication

F1: Authentication	F1.1: Validity Checking	F1.2: Protection of Stored Validation Data	F1.3: Confidentiality of Data in Transit	F1.4: Additional Security Measures
End System (or DTE)	Shall require valid UserID/Password combination to access Network services.	May store passwords locally; if so, these passwords shall be stored in an encrypted format.	Shall encrypt sensitive information (e.g. passwords) before transmitting through the network.	May employ additional security measures (e.g. smart cards, single-use passwords).
Certification Authority	Shall validate credentials before performing services for a user.	May store passwords and private keys locally; if so, these shall be stored in an encrypted format.	Shall encrypt sensitive information (e.g. passwords, private keys) before transmitting through the network.	May employ additional security measures (e.g. smart cards, single use passwords).
Network Management Station	Shall require valid UserID/Password combination to access the system.	May store passwords locally; if so, these shall be stored in an encrypted format.	Shall encrypt sensitive information (e.g. passwords) before transmitting through the network.	May employ additional security measures (e.g. smart cards, single use passwords).
Firewall	-	-	Shall apply filters to prevent sensitive data from crossing into publicly accessible domains.	-



Next Steps

- Break down the End-to-End communications process by potential information flow and describe what services are required for each flow (see reference model).
- Potential endpoints to consider include IP and Non-IP Ground systems, the Avionics and Pilot, the Crew, and the Passengers
 - Ground IP Avionics
 - » AOC, Weather
 - Ground Non-IP Avionics
 - Avionics Crew
 - Ground IP Crew
 - Ground IP Passenger



Next Steps – Example

	F1: Authentication	F3: Data Confidentiality	F4: Data Integrity
Ground IP → Avionics	•	•	•
Ground Non-IP → Avionics	•	•	•
Avionics → Crew	•	•	•
<i>Ground IP</i> → <i>Crew</i>	0	0	•
Ground IP → Passengers	-	0	•

Legend	Meaning
_	Not Applicable
0	Optional
•	Present, but not required for a special task
•	Present, required for a special task



Next Steps – Example

F5: Data Integrity	F4.1: Acceptable Transmission Error	F4.2: Anti-Spoofing/ Message Digests
Ground IP → Avionics	•	•
Ground Non-IP → Avionics	•	•
Avionics → Crew	•	0
<i>Ground IP</i> → <i>Crew</i>	•	0
Ground IP → Passengers	•	0

Legend	Meaning	
_	Not Applicable	
0	Optional	
•	Present, but not required for a special task	
•	Present, required for a special task	



Next Steps – Example

F5: Data Integrity	F5.1: Acceptable Transmission Error	F5.2: Anti-Spoofing / Message Digests
Ground IP → Avionics	Checksums and CRC algorithms shall be used to achieve error free transmission.	Essential IP communications shall be validated through message digests.
Ground Non-IP \rightarrow Avionics		Essential Non-IP communications shall be validated through message digests.
Avionics → Crew		Communications between the avionics and the crew may be validated through message digests. If any commands are sent from the crew to the avionics, these shall be validated through message digests.
Ground IP → Crew		Communications between the crew and Ground IP systems may be validated through message digests. Essential communications should not go through this channel.
Ground IP → Passengers		Communications between the passengers and Ground IP systems may be validated through message digests. This is left to individual passengers to implement as required.



The Approach Summary

- Need to develop a clear threat assessment.
- Need to develop AEEC Network Security Policy that is applicable to all domains.
- Develop specific security design
 - Separate security domains onboard
 - Relative levels of security per domain
 - Functional limitation between domains
 - Definitive operational predetermination
 - Define procedural and administrative rules





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